

Daily Eagle

M. M. HURDOCK, Editor.

The Anglo-Saxon and the Slav.

"The survival of the fittest," if but lately recognized as a universal law, is none the less a fundamental fact, and is as applicable to, and as true of, races as of species. That the Anglo-Saxon is the most superior type of manhood yet produced either by amalgamation or from original sources, there is no longer any doubt. The processes and triumphs of civilization have proved him such. The Slavonic race is going down before him as certainly as has the Latin. The Slav when the final test came lacked the reproductive elements and the power of development to keep pace with his more western brother. Russia's ruler has officially appealed to the world for a disarmament, for a period of universal peace. This appeal is but an indication of a higher and more self-reliant civilization, but it comes from an exhausted autonomy. It is an admission of weakness. The Great Giant of the North in vulgar parance has bitten off more than he can masticate. He has assumed burdens which have broken his back. His call for peace is a call for help. Gross outrages and an all-around maladministration of two hundred years are at the bottom of his troubles. He is bursting up in business, is falling to pieces over his own pondrousness. The United States in self-defense has been warring off the yellow parasites of the Giant of the Orient. Little Japan proved to the world that China was a nation of pigmies. The czar has as certainly disclosed the fact that millions of immature men spread out over one-sixth of the earth's surface does not mean strength or character and that the Russian's ambition to rule the world was an idle dream begotten of impotency. The Gallic-Latin has been helping the Russian to gold since the Rothschilds nearly twenty years ago, foreseeing the inevitable, refused longer to join the bear on his doubtful securities. France stepped in with its treasury under the promise that Alsace-Lorraine should be returned to them. Now, having repudiated Russia's anti-Semitic fight, the frog-eater finds he has been in turn swallowed and spewed out and that Russia as successfully double-dealt with Germany's Hohenzollern rooster. France no longer being able to put up money to her neighbor on the north because she had exhausted herself in supporting Spain on the south, wakens up to the fact that in being duped by her supposed ally in Europe she has lost even the respect of both America and England, the real representatives of the all-conquering Anglo-Saxon. Russia's cry for peace is made with the hope that by reducing her expenses some three hundred millions of dollars annually she may go on with her great railway and other industrial undertakings and at the same time save her immense territory. The fact is the Slav's hour of settlement is at hand, nor his Latin ally or Turkish servant or Chinese slave can save him. It is the Anglo-Saxon's cannon in America that awakened him to a realization of his situation, hence his cry for peace.

A Kansas Capitalist in Bankruptcy.

Had the bankrupt act become a law say eight years ago it would have been a boon to many Kansas people and a boom for the state. Thousands of enterprising men were caught in the collapse and there being no way of extricating themselves, they for the most part submitted and submitted to the inevitable. A bankrupt law would have afforded them a means of clearing the decks and starting again. No creditor would have been any worse off and Kansas debtors would have been encouraged to try again, which would have saved the state an immense shrinkage. We think, however, that there would have been possible exceptions. Rev. John D. Knox of Topeka, whose handle to his name seems to have been largely his capital or stock in trade, is, after this long lapse of time, going through the bankruptcy court, and his wife, American Investments says that his debts aggregate over \$200,000. His assets, within reach of creditors, do not exceed \$50. The assets represent his equity in a couple of town lots on the outskirts of Topeka. He is 70 years old. There are 516 separate claims against Rev. Mr. Knox. Ninety per cent of them are held in the east. Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire are the states most mentioned as the homes of creditors. One creditor, W. P. English, lives in Asiatic Turkey. His claim is for \$12,000. Another creditor with a claim for \$7,500 hails from Pueblo, Mexico. Several claimants were Englishmen. The claim of the American Freshhold company for \$3,249 is the largest scheduled against Knox. Knox enjoyed a large acquaintance among Methodist ministers in the east, and eighty-seven of them are his creditors. The amounts, however, are small, ranging from \$100 to \$500. The principal creditors are: G. E. Phelps, administrator, Watertown, N. Y.; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance, Newark, N. J.; G. F. Oliver and L. H. Baker, Shelby, Ohio; and the Bank of Topeka. Knox's creditors in Topeka, where his business was located, number about 100. Most of them belonged to the Methodist church over which Knox had presided as pastor.

The Bravery of a Graveyard Whistle.

Leedy's claim that he has added the negro vote of the state, solidly, to the Pop party, like Taylor Riddle's claim that there has been no dissipation of the Pop ranks, and Peppers' assertion that the Democrats will stand by Pop-Fusion to a man, is all graveyard whistling. Behind this brave front are quaking hearts. If that crowd are not seeing ghosts it is simply because they have closed their eyes to the sights in their own graveyard. The Lawrence Journal solemnly summarizes the situation, and no less solemnly than regularly, when it says that "the Journal desires to go on record now with the guess, not to call it a prophecy, that the Republican party will elect every state officer in Kansas; it will elect six out of the eight congressmen; it will have a majority of the members of the legislature; there will be heavy gains in a majority of the counties, and light losses in a minority. The Republican majority in the state will not be overwhelming, as it should be, but it will be enough to make the calling and election of the Republicans sure. There should be a political revolution, and by the logic of events the Republican party ought to carry the state by 20,000 majority, but they will not do it. The Populist idols will have devoted too many, too blinded, too zealous to permit them to break away from that which they know to be false, but to which they cling with the fondness of a heathen to his tin god. Kansas will be redeemed, but the redemption will not be overwhelming."

The Storm is Ebbing.

Take an unexpected tidal wave against a promontory of granite, the storm of criticism, so suddenly raised over the supposed delinquencies of army authorities, has been dashed to pieces against the frowning front of America's calm judgment, and there is only left the seething foam which judgments entire audience. In a short time people will be wondering what all the ebullient excitement and threatened storm of indignation meant. There were horrors on the field and distress in desolation camps and deaths in hospitals, but Santiago was captured and victory was won and in the end it will be found that while all agencies were human that all our men proved to be men, acquitting themselves as creditably as possible under all the stress and strain of very trying circumstances. Critics probably, and no doubt did over-reach themselves, and editors, worked up to a pitch of frenzy over the letters of their own reporters, said too much. But there was probably no disposition to distort or to fabricate anywhere by any one. The suffering was undeniable, the complaints natural and to be expected. In the clearer atmosphere of subsequent knowledge it will probably be seen that some writers and observers made fools of themselves, but that those really responsible did all the mere human was capable of doing.

On the Brink of a Volcano.

At the bottom of all the intrigues of the military cabal in France is the desire of the French officers to overthrow the republic and establish a monarchy. The French army is monarchical and aristocratic, having no use for even the pluto-republic of France, which maintains so much of the spirit of the Bourbons. Militarism delights in centralized power. In no other republic, under no other constitutional government, could Dreyfus have been condemned without a hearing. In the absence of a crown the French army is running the so-called republic of France.

The suicide of Colonel Henry and the admission that the letter upon which Dreyfus was convicted and sentenced was a forgery instigated by prominent army officials has almost precipitated a revolution in that country. The rotten military establishment which cleared Esterhazy, the real guilty party, is quaking with fear. The army is afraid to agree to a re-opening of the case, and the government is afraid to deny. France is on the brink of a volcano and the only thing left for the government to do is to annul the findings and judgment of the court and let Dreyfus go free without further explanation.

There Is Comfort in Good Clothes.

Good clothes are not a drawback despite the fables at the expense of the duds. Fine feathers and colors are not less admired in adorning the human form. A neatly dressed man is as pleasing as an attractively dressed woman. Many of our greatest statesmen as well as military heroes are scrupulously particular of their dress. It is related that Admiral Dewey is as careful about his clothes as when leading about the Washington clubs. The admiral seems no less particular than Admiral Cervera, who has been patronizing the Annapolis tailors. Brave men are often the most careful of their personal appearance; many an English dandy has led his troops into the hottest of the battle. And the man who, under adverse circumstances, makes his toilet as carefully as when all the winds of fortune fill his sails, captures the sympathy of the world, which, if it loves a lover, likes also a clean man. During the disastrous retreat of 1813-14, in the heart of winter, in the midst of confusion, a certain French general presented himself one morning to Napoleon, in full uniform, shaved and fresh. Seeing him in all the turmoil cared for as if he were going to dress parade, the emperor said to him: "General, you are a hero."

Webb McCall and the Insurance Trust.

Colonel Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth Times, is one of the best posted men in the country on insurance, its principles, policies and methods. For years he gave much attention to it in a practical way, and he is an acknowledged expert. In the last number of his paper he says of McCall and the insurance trust that "Webb McCall's boast of having broken up the Clarkson rate bureau is only a characteristic Populist attempt to fool the people. The Clarkson book is published just the same as ever, all the insurance companies use it, and all make its ratings. There is no competition between the companies. And McCall knows this as well as anybody, but it suits his purpose to pretend that he, the stalwart champion of the people, has overthrown the insurance monopoly. The Clarkson rate system is an abomination and a method of robbing the people, and McCall would have done a commendable deed if he had suppressed it."

He Fiddles on One String.

Stanley made a speech at Kansas City, Kansas, to a non-partisan labor picnic. He did not touch political subjects or party interests, and his speech was respectfully and well received. He was followed by Jerry Simpson in a regular partisan harangue which in part was very bitter. The crowd said nothing nor made any demonstration. But when J. K. Cubbison, who followed, called Jerry down for such a speech on such an occasion, the crowd became enthusiastic in its demonstrations of approval of Cubbison's scoring. Jerry can fiddle on one string only.

The partisan papers are now stating that "the time is now at hand when the voter must make up his mind." Having heard the same thing forty thousand times before, the voter simply yawns and lets his mind wander aimlessly in a wide, trackless desert of mental void.

In Gladstone's will is this: "On no account shall a laudatory inscription be placed over me." Bismarck directed that his epitaph should read: "A faithful German servant of the emperor." How great men come to despise "blow."

Chaplain McIntyre, who said that the Oregon at the battle of Santiago was the whole cheese, will be court-martialed. Such a declaration tended to disorganize Admiral Sampson's peace of mind.

The eastern athletes in the army are going down under the rigors of the campaign. The sun-dried, freckled, bleached and hardy cowboy of the plains has stood the heat, dirt and wounds.

Dewey and Schley both cast a great big, black obscuring shadow on the page of American history where is related the little scrap between the Monitor and the Merrimack.

Helen Gould has taken twenty sick soldiers into her palace on the Hudson. That woman is an angel. She must be. She is not a man and so can not be aspiring to office.

In Pennsylvania John Wanamaker has sailed over the mines to get at Matt Quay, and the way he is unloading shells at the boss is something wonderful.

The Indians among the Rough Riders who fought at Santiago probably did not remember the Maine. They remembered Christopher Columbus.

General Miles is in America. His quarrel will burn down the fuse to the powder and then, while the public holds its breath for the explosion, will go out.

Of course the nation will do nothing of the kind, but it would take us a hundred years to persuade Miss Schley that she didn't stop the war.

No man hates red tape as the private American citizen. And no man is a greater red tape expert than the American citizen once in office himself.

Sampson will receive \$10,000 as his share of the prize money; Dewey will get \$10,000. Make Dewey admiral, and then all. He has won it.

The island of Cuba is really Cuban, and that was derived from the name Columbus gave it, Kubla Khan, thinking it was China.

Before a charge of the Dervishes the English lancers at Khartoum retired in good order. The American Rough Riders never retire.

The smart Kansas now goes to bed with a sheet and a blanket within reach and the ice-water pitcher and the base-burner both loaded.

Something should be done in this country to protect the street cars from locomotives and the bicycles from farm wagons.

Don Carlos is a hoodoo. If he lived in America he is the kind of a man you would want to support the other fellow.

Our big men and big horses paralyze the Porto Ricans as much as Cortez and his gang paralyzed the Aztecs.

Ibsen's Mascots.

A curious story is told of Henrik Ibsen at his home in Norway. A lady who visited there has informed the world that he cannot write without a queer collection of copper animals on his desk, and he crowds them so that there is hardly room. Among them are grotesque cats and rabbits. He says he finds help and spur from them, and, were he to lose any, he should produce no plays.

A Broken Courtship.

Out of the shadows of the garden two people came into the moonlight, and leaned over the little chain that encircled the small fountain, into whose basin a marble Hebe continually emptied her ever brimming cup.

There were not unlike, these two; both were spiritlike, both were dark; both were romantic. The tie of blood was between them, for they were cousins, though, as the Scotch say, "far away cousins," and bearing different names. They had been brought up under one roof, and Lena Michel's mother had been all the mother the little orphan, Henri Kiebler, knew.

It is cruel of grandpapa," she said, "it is very cruel, Henri. These old people think only of money. Why can they not let us have peace, when we could be so happy? It is such an absurd idea. You will be married, each of you! We are like brother and sister. Nothing can change that."

"But we are not brother and sister," said he, "and even first cousins marry. I have been thinking about it. Give me a kiss, brother Henri," said she, "and never, never, never speak of this absurdity again. As for marrying, I shall never marry anyone. Why should I? I detest the thought!"

Henri gave a little sigh.

"I shall never marry, either, Cousin Lena," said he, "but you see we are not brother and sister. You can't make it so by saying so."

Then he kissed her and they walked back into the house, where Grandpapa Kiebler and Grandmama Michel had just sat down to their evening meal. These two young cousins to their own satisfaction. The result of the young people's rebellion was a quarrel.

The end of all this was that one fine morning Henri Kiebler found himself turned out into the world to seek his fortune and ere his cousin's black eyes were opened upon the dawn he had left Munich and his furious relatives behind him. From the day nothing was heard of him by his friends in Munich for many a long year.

The old people were unforgiving. Grandfather Kiebler died and left his money to Lena, who had already refused two excellent matches.

She traveled two years and heard nothing of her cousin Henri, and at last found herself in Paris.

Lena Michel spent many hours with her eyes fixed on painted faces that she never saw, for the living face that haunted her; but one day she awoke to a wonderful interest in a small picture which she found herself.

It was a simple scene. A moonlit garden, the distance dying into undefined shadows, a fountain into which a Hebe emptied her cup, and by the fountain's side a young man and a young girl. It was the garden of her grandfather's old house at Munich. And this was more than chance. For that was Henri, and surely that black-haired girl was not unlike herself.

"Is this picture for sale?" she asked the dealer.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"I think the artist is mad," he said. "This is the first picture anyone has wanted to buy, and he refuses to sell it. Perhaps a price sufficient will tempt him; but if I give his address the lady will remember my commission?"

The lady promised faithfully to do so.

"It is a wretched street," he went on, "poor," said the dealer, and gave her the number written on a card. "The fifth floor," he said, with a shrug of his shoulders.

Lena Michel stepped into her carriage and soon, followed by her maid, climbed the stairs of a dingy dwelling and rapped upon the door that bore the word, "Attelier" upon it.

In a moment a man with a long beard, who held a palette in his hand, opened the door for her and stood regarding the apparition of a closely veiled lady attended by her maid with some surprise.

"I speak to the painter of the picture at Montclair," said Fraulien Michel.

"The garden and fountain. I desire to buy it at any price."

"Madame," said the artist, "I regret to say that picture is not to be sold."

"But I must have it," said the lady. "I am rich—anything—any price."

"I am poor," said the artist, "but it has no price."

"Give it to me," said the lady. "It is more than a picture that I want—it is a reminiscence. It's like a—place I know. I beg for it. I implore you to sell it to me."

"Madame," said the artist, "I see you have a heart. I will speak plainly. Long ago I stood with the only woman I ever loved beside that fountain—a fountain in an old garden in Munich. I was a young idiot. I did not even know my own heart. I know it now. I have known it for years. One day the memory of the spot and of the hour returned to me as if by magic. I painted the picture in a few hours. I shall never see her again. Long since she has become the wife of one she loves well, no doubt, but I—I shall never love any other. So I must keep my picture; and I must, you see, Madame."

And as he spoke Lena Michel knew Henri Kiebler's heart—knew his heart, his long beard and all the changes of twelve long years.

And as he ceased she flew back her veil and held both of her hands towards him.

"Henri," she sighed, "Henri! Oh, Henri, do you know me?" And then he had clasped her in his arms and she lay sobbing on his bosom.

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Lena Michel spent many hours with her eyes fixed on painted faces that she never saw, for the living face that haunted her; but one day she awoke to a wonderful interest in a small picture which she found herself.

It was a simple scene. A moonlit garden, the distance dying into undefined shadows, a fountain into which a Hebe emptied her cup, and by the fountain's side a young man and a young girl. It was the garden of her grandfather's old house at Munich. And this was more than chance. For that was Henri, and surely that black-haired girl was not unlike herself.

"Is this picture for sale?" she asked the dealer.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"I think the artist is mad," he said. "This is the first picture anyone has wanted to buy, and he refuses to sell it. Perhaps a price sufficient will tempt him; but if I give his address the lady will remember my commission?"

The lady promised faithfully to do so.

"It is a wretched street," he went on, "poor," said the dealer, and gave her the number written on a card. "The fifth floor," he said, with a shrug of his shoulders.

Lena Michel stepped into her carriage and soon, followed by her maid, climbed the stairs of a dingy dwelling and rapped upon the door that bore the word, "Attelier" upon it.

In a moment a man with a long beard, who held a palette in his hand, opened the door for her and stood regarding the apparition of a closely veiled lady attended by her maid with some surprise.

"I speak to the painter of the picture at Montclair," said Fraulien Michel.

"The garden and fountain. I desire to buy it at any price."

"Madame," said the artist, "I regret to say that picture is not to be sold."

"But I must have it," said the lady. "I am rich—anything—any price."

"I am poor," said the artist, "but it has no price."

"Give it to me," said the lady. "It is more than a picture that I want—it is a reminiscence. It's like a—place I know. I beg for it. I implore you to sell it to me."

"Madame," said the artist, "I see you have a heart. I will speak plainly. Long ago I stood with the only woman I ever loved beside that fountain—a fountain in an old garden in Munich. I was a young idiot. I did not even know my own heart. I know it now. I have known it for years. One day the memory of the spot and of the hour returned to me as if by magic. I painted the picture in a few hours. I shall never see her again. Long since she has become the wife of one she loves well, no doubt, but I—I shall never love any other. So I must keep my picture; and I must, you see, Madame."

And as he spoke Lena Michel knew Henri Kiebler's heart—knew his heart, his long beard and all the changes of twelve long years.

And as he ceased she flew back her veil and held both of her hands towards him.

"Henri," she sighed, "Henri! Oh, Henri, do you know me?" And then he had clasped her in his arms and she lay sobbing on his bosom.

Since she had become the wife of one she loves well, no doubt, but I—I shall never love any other. So I must keep my picture; and I must, you see, Madame."

Henri gave a little sigh.

"I shall never marry, either, Cousin Lena," said he, "but you see we are not brother and sister. You can't make it so by saying so."

Then he kissed her and they walked back into the house, where Grandpapa Kiebler and Grandmama Michel had just sat down to their evening meal. These two young cousins to their own satisfaction. The result of the young people's rebellion was a quarrel.

The end of all this was that one fine morning Henri Kiebler found himself turned out into the world to seek his fortune and ere his cousin's black eyes were opened upon the dawn he had left Munich and his furious relatives behind him. From the day nothing was heard of him by his friends in Munich for many a long year.

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